Does Sex Influence Salaries At St. Leo ?

GERARD MULLIGAN
Associate Editor

In the past week we have noticed on the national front that the women's movement has been gaining strength. A National Women's Credit Union has been formed and the first "women's bank" has opened. Speaking to a convention of lawyers President Ford has even come out in support, ever so vaguely, of women's rights.

There has been some talk in the past few weeks about discrimination in pay between the sexes at St. Leo College. It is hard to talk about pay discrimination when discussing employees of the College because of the very low pay scale. Most non-instructor and non-administrative personnel make the minimum wage or very near the minimum wage, regardless of sex.

But there can be some discussion when considering administrative and teaching personnel. Certain ideas must be kept in mind when discussing sexual discrimination in salaries of the above; such as, educational position, teaching experience before coming to St. Leo, the date of employment at St. Leo and finally, the salary being paid at the present.

The administration at St. Leo is comprised of 39 positions. Fourteen of these are held by women, 24 are held by men and one is still vacant. These positions include all personnel employed by the President's Office, Administrative Personnel in Academic Affairs, Development and Public Relations, Student Affairs, Records and Admissions, Library, Special Projects, Plant Operations, Computer Center, Security and Social Affairs.

Since all administrative salaries are not open to the public, an estimate can only be made according to last year's status of salary. The average male salary in the St. Leo Administration, according to 1974-75 school year status of payroll (based on twenty available salaries) was an estimated $17,462. Of the eleven available female salaries the average female administrator makes an estimated $8,659. Of course, this looks like a great different but we must remember what positions the males hold and what positions the females hold. All of the higher positions are held by males. Dr. Rosanne Gmuer was the highest ranking female administrator, but she has been fired.

There are 48 full time male teachers at St. Leo's as listed in the new Student Handbook. There are only 13 female instructors.

Thirty-one per cent (15) of the male teachers hold doctorates. Twenty-one per cent (3) of the female instructors hold doctorates.

The average male doctorate holder at St. Leo makes an estimated $13,508. The average female doctor who is teaching makes an estimated $11,490. There is a big difference in the salaries but this can be accounted for by saying that the male doctors have been teaching at the school for a longer period. These figures do not include divisional chairmen who are all males and earn above the average.

The average male holding a doctorate has been employed for seven years. The average female holding a doctorate has been employed for four years.

Two females holding M.A.'s were hired along with four males holding the same degrees in the fall of 1968. All are still employed at the College. The females salaries are very similar today: $9,818 and $9,723. The male salaries for the same type of degree and hired at the same time are as follows: $11,235, $11,028, $13,354 and $13,413.

This makes the average female salary, hired at the same time holding the same degree, $9,770, while the average male salary is $12,256. That is an average difference in salary of $2,286.

A similar situation has developed concerning three instructors hired in August of 1966. Two are males and one is female, all holding the same type of M.A.'s. The male's salaries are $15,000 and $17,500, while the female's salary is $10,928.

In another case there is a female instructor holding three M.A.'s in her teaching field who has been with the school since September, 1964, who is now making $11,300. There is one male instructor who was hired the same year and holds the same type of degree and is making $12,153. But the interesting thing about this female's situation is that there are at least ten other male instructors, holding only one M.A. and wh have been with the school for a shorter period, but who are still making more money. Some of their salaries are: $11,409 for an M.A. hired in September, 1970; $15,000 for an M.A. hired in July, 1966; $12,462 for an M.A. hired in August, 1967; $17,500 for an M.A. hired in August, 1966; $13,300 for an M.A. hired in August, 1966; $13,750 for an M.A. hired in August, 1971; $12,077 for an M.A. hired in September, 1967.

Of the remaining faculty members, the highest paid male instructor without a doctorate gets $17,500 (his person is also listed as a member of the administration). The lowest paid male instructor has a salary of $7,800.

The highest paid female instructor, without a doctorate, has a salary of $11,300. The lowest paid female gets $6,295.

The Independent Monarch

Presidential Assistant Enjoys St. Leo

By JOHN GALLAGHER

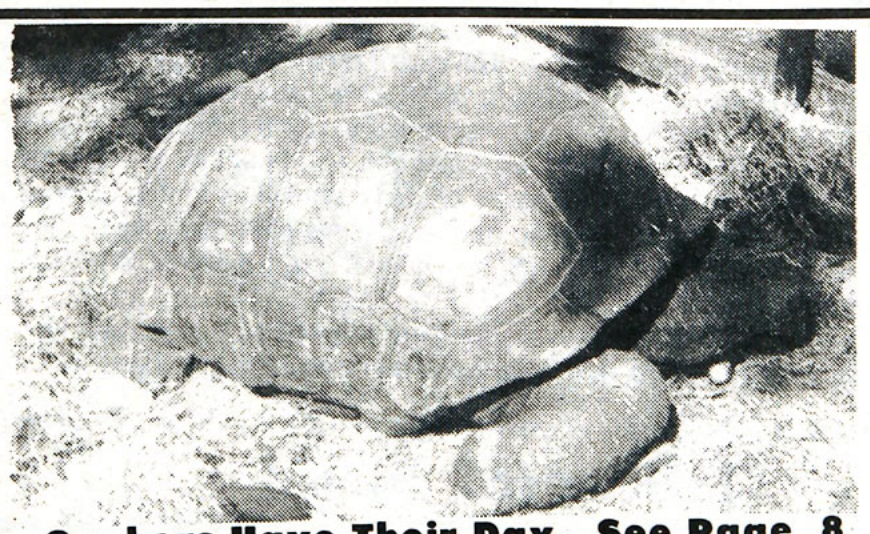
Amid controversy regarding what many term as a huge administrational budget at Saint Leo, Mr. John I. Goddard was appointed special assistant to the president, a position created by the board of trustees August 1.

Goddard terms his new job, "doing things that Dr. Southard would like to do but hasn't got the time to do." Goddard was asked the nature of his work, "I'm here in a positive manner. I'm involved in any and all ideas that are new and inventive, with one thing primarily involved, and that is what is good for the student."

Goddard is presently working in a fund raising capacity with the Cumberford Corporation, a firm the college has contracted to bring in additional revenue. He is involved with setting up luncheons, as well as working to see that accredidation comes through for the Creative Teaching division. Goddard told **The Independent Monarch** that Southard has recently asked him to find out what is going wrong with the college pub, the Cage, which is reportedly losing much money. Goddard said he is not involved in the faculty's collective bargaining effort in any way. Goddard said he went to a conference of the American Association of Colleges. According to Goddard the main concern of St. Leo was "how to present our image on the national level in a correct way." He said the college has plenty in its favor when it comes to marketing what he called the "Catholic image." He told **The Independent Monarch** that his coming to St. Leo is due to "a suggestion from Raleigh Greene." Greene, former college trustee chairman stepped down earlier this year. Greene is the president of Florida Federal Savings in St. Petersburg, where Goddard has had a vast experience in the banking field. Goddard said that he and Greene were "friendly competitors" and never worked in the same bank. Goddard says he later met Southard, who appointed him to the position here.

Goddard is a graduate of Albion Methodist College. He has worked in sales management and served in the Navy. He was the owner and administrator of a nursing home and of Bixby Business College in St. Petersburg. He was involved in public relations and sales promotion at St. Pete Junior College for three years. Goddard has fourteen years of banking experience. He was the founder and director of both the First Bank of Gulfport and the Bank of Treasure Island. He was also a director of the St. Petersburg Savings and Loan Institution.

Goddard is enjoying St. Leo, "I would like to stay here the rest of my life!" He has just purchased a house in the community.



Gophers Have Their Day. See Page 8

NLRB Rejects Faculty Petition

The Tampa office of the National Labor Relations Board has rejected the Saint Leo College Faculty Association's petition that it be recognized as the faculty's bargaining representative. The NLRB rejected the petition saying it was tainted by the involvement of supervisors.

The NLRB had ruled earlier that divisional chairman were supervisors. This earlier ruling resulted in the August 28 firing of former Creative Teaching Divisional Chairman and past president of the Faculty Association, Dr. Roseanne Gmuer. Gmuer was fired by St. Leo College President Thomas B. Southard for allegedly having involved herself in union activity following the NLRB decision on supervisors and the issuing of instructions by the administration to chairman to not involve themselves in union organizing activities.

"This ruling means we are going to have to start all over again," according to Faculty Association President Col. Edward McCabe. "This will require a new show of interest on thepart of the faculty similar to that which was shown in May," McCabe said. McCabe told **The Independent Monarch** that the faculty associations executive committee would meet this week to determine if the NLRB ruling would be appealed and what other steps the faculty association shoudl consider in reorganizing itself.

Faculty Re-Petition NOW!!

GREG COPELAND
Editor

This is a critical week for the faculty of St. Leo College. With the rejection of the faculty association by the National Labor Relations Board it is necessary for the faculty to file another petition with the NLRB if it still seeks to organize itself to bargain collectively.

Over the past several months the resolve of the faculty as a whole to follow through with its organizational effort has suffered. The original reasons for undertaking to organize became clouded in drawn out legal arguments, appeals and continued actions on the part of the college administration to harass the group, through the application of pressure on individuals.

The firing of Dr. Rossanne Gmuer on the first day of classes served to put fear into those hearts that still had any remaining trust in the powers that be. The members of the faculty are acutely aware of the fact that Dr. Gmuer has remained unemployed since her firing almost two months ago.

St. Leo monks and priests broke the peace and calm which they themselves are responsible for projecting into the community with the issuance of a statement that "the college is openly violating some of the moral principles laid down by Vatican Council II . . . " The Benedictines called these violations "a sin."

The college administration continues to look only after its own needs. It has spent and as yet an undetermined sum on moving the finance office with subsequent moves planned by the admissions office and security. The administration has also purchased insurance for itself in order that it be protected against any damages that may result from the current struggle.

Yet, it seems that in all this the goals of the faculty's efforts to organize have become lost. Those goals being to restore to the college a sense of purpose; to restore to the college respect for the individual; to restore to the college its sense of community; and to restore to the college moral sensitivity and responsibility.

Regroup and stand together. The entire faculty can band together in this regrouping by signing a petition to recognize the faculty association as the bargaining representative. By doing this you would inevitably force the administration and board of trustees to come out from behind the pants of their attorneys and end their silence, forcing them to abide by the colleges philosophy of the involvement of all segments of the college community in deciding policy matters.

If you fail to come together now there may be no second chance. Deciding to do nothing now is deciding that nothing can be done.

Editorial Page

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Where Are The Leaders

GERARD MULLIGAN
Associate Editor

It seems quite odd that on a College campus there can be such a hard time in finding a leader. The world seems to be made up of one big group of followers.

St. Leo campus leads the way in the leader shortage. We sit back every year and watch the SGA positions go to whomever wants them. The only new organizations on campus are formed for the sake of consuming beer. No one at St. Leo will try anything or do anything that will make them noticed. Apathy and non-action have now become a way of life.

The leader shortage has wider affects than those on students at the college. When Dr. Gmuer was fired in August the faculty began to resemble a large bowl of fruit-flavored Jell-o. As Dr. Southard sits back and soaks up the warm sun in the Bahamas the faculty is faced with the death of its collective bargaining organization. Its inactivity and non-decision-making is as deplorable as the SGA meeting to discuss how many kegs of beer should be donated to the dance at the football game.

Not everyone on campus was a good friend of Dr. Gmuer's, but most faculty members were. Dr. Gmuer stuck her neck out for more than herself. She was one of the higher paid faculty members, so it was not for her own pocketbook. If we can look back to last April we can see how she fought for education at St. Leo. When Margo Burgess was about to be axed, Dr. Gmuer got the campus moving and saved her job. When Dr. Gmuer was fired very little moved on our campus.

Gmuer stuck her neck out for every faculty member on this campus. Now because of an administrative technicality she is unemployed.

For those of you who might have forgotten, this is the United States of America, unions are permitted. What the faculty is doing is legal.

Dr. Southard had gotten the faculty so scared they are afraid to move, (much less to teach). How can students seeking a higher education respect their educators when they are afraid to demand the very rights they teach about in their classes. I ask you faculty members, where are the leaders.

Every meeting that the faculty holds they sit around and discuss technicalities. It seems they are afraid to get down and discuss the problem. At the present time there are no leaders in the Faculty Association, there is no Faculty Senate, there are no Faculty Committee meetings. I believe it is time for the faculty to sit back for one moment and question their very existence. If they can come up with one good reason for existence then they had better formulate a plan of action and carry it out. If they cannot, maybe they should think of a new career.

If a faculty member is teaching at St. Leo just because it is a job, then curse you, you will have no sympathy from me when you lose it. But if, as an educator, you have a sense of justice you must act against inequality. If not, it will devour you!

The day will be at hand soon when every non-tenured instructor at the college receives a notice of contract termination. The administration can then pick who it wants to teach at the college.

Unification is needed now or education will be a word of the past at St. Leo College.

Ryan : SGA Get Serious Or Get Lost

Editor,

Well golly gee, the SGA is really sticking its head in the lion's mouth this time. All by themselves they decided that maybe cigarette smokers were infringing on the rights of other people in classrooms. Next week maybe they will decide what colors to use for the Winter weekend dinner. That is if Dr. Southard allows them that much autonomy. They better check with Joy Shepard first, though. Yes sir, the SGA is certainly moving ahead with great vigor.

The worst thing is these damn idiots are getting paid for this. Rather than take a stand on the firing of Dr. Gmuer, the SGA hides its head in the sand. The new handbook threatens the rights of students by saying we can get thrown out for anything, including letters like this. What did the SGA say about that? Maybe Dennis Mullen knows something we don't know, like he did last year when the Monarch got screwed.

To the SGA I can only say one thing. Either get serious or get lost.

JUDE MICHAEL RYAN

Mute Question

Editor,

It's a mute question as to which is the more serious, to mistake the amount of a given figure or to fail to relate ideas in a logical fashion — in other words to think straight.

In a letter to the editor of the Pasco News, Mary Schrader of San Antonio, berates the Monarch for reporting a grant figure of $5,000 for $10,000 and suggests the students study journalism more before trying their hands at reporting. She says, and I quote, "I can understand why Saint Leo College dropped its support of **The Monarch.** If a reporter can't even get the facts straight at a city council meeting in little ol' San Antonio, how can we expect the truth about the college."

Of course, as everyone knows, Saint Leo College did not drop support for the paper due to inaccuracy of reporting. Quite the contrary. As a matter of fact, that wasn't even the "official" reason for the action. As to how one relates this bit of confusion to the council meeting and then to projections of truth about the college is anyone's guess.

I woul dlike to point out for Mary Schrader's benefit that Saint Leo College does offer courses in basic logic. Shemight wish to enroll in one.

DR. TOM BROWN

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An invitation is extended to members of the community who wish to express their views on the issues of the day to write the editor. Letters to the editor must bear the author's name and should not ordinarily exceed 350 words. The INDEPENDENT MONARCH reserves the right to edit any letter.

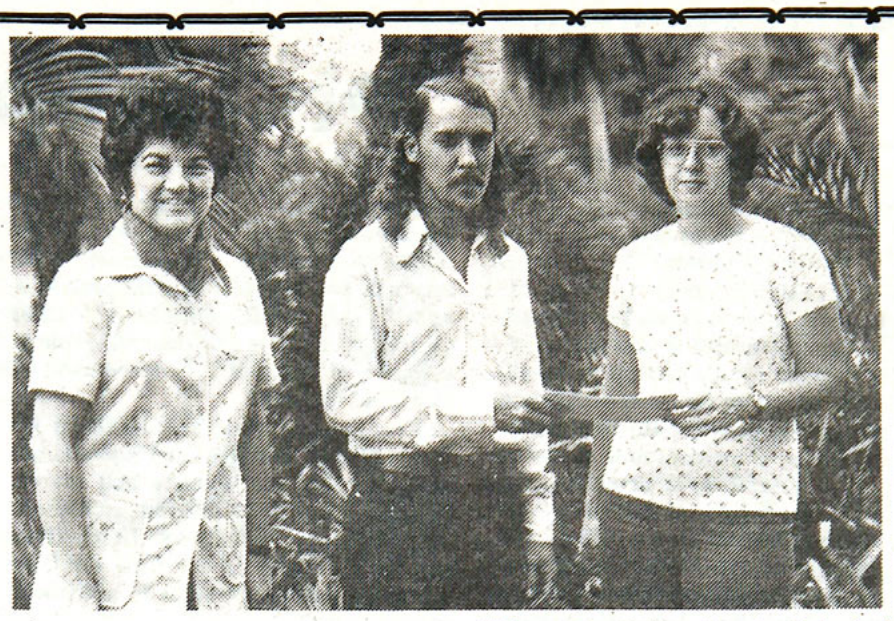
College Spokesmans Remark Inexcusable

DR. TOM BROWN
Guest Columnist

"Is there an ethical and moral element in the Catholic community?" This question, often asked over the past months, was given an unequivocal answer last week — at least as far as the Benedictine Order is concerned; it was a resounding and all but unanimous, "YES!" I refer to the petition organized and written by Fr. Koren and signed by all but a few of the monks and priests objecting to administration and board of trustee actions. It speaks for itself.

Speaking for itself, also, and in clear and unmistakable terms is the administration observation rendered by a college spokesman. Not one of the signers, we were told, has any connection whatsoever with St. Leo College. The remark is inexcusable since Fr. Koren is unquestionably the most distinguished scholar on the campus, enjoying not only a national but an international reputation in his field.

I think it only fair to point out that there was no attempt to lie or decieve on the part of the administration; it was simply a matter of ignorance. They might avoid such embarrassment inthe future by getting hold of a faculty roster.



Joan Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Rogers of New Port Richey, (far right) is this year's recipient of the annual scholarship from the San Antonio Jaycees to a local student attending Saint Leo College. Presenting the check is Andre' Lessard, president of the Jaycees. On hand for the presentation is Mrs. Elizabeth Maguire, director of financial aid at Saint Leo College.

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Landry Featured At Folk Workshop

Rev. Carey Landry, specialist in Liturgical and Catechetical folk music, will be featured at a Liturgical Folk Music Workshop at the Pilgrim Center of Saint Leo Abbey on the weekend of November 7-9, 1975. The workshop is also supported by the Saint Petersburg Diocesan Music Commission.

Father Landry is composer of The Spirit is a Movin, Great Things Happen, the Hi-God Program, and many other contemporary Christian Folk Songs. He is currently Newman Chaplain at the University of Southern Louisiana.

Other workshop participants include Ms. Carol Jean Kinghorn, specialist in Religious Education of primary grades; Rev. Paul Romfh, O.S.B., workshop director and monk of Saint Leo Abbey; Mr. Joseph Kuzmick, Jr., specialist in guitar finger picking techniques; and Ms. Helen Boyle, specialist in choral harmonic and contrapuntal techniques.

The weekend workshop will be divided into two separate programs. One program, called Finger Pickin' . . . Ear Pleasin' Liturgical Folk Music Workshop will run the entire weekend, beginning at 5 p.m. on Friday and ending after the Liturgy on Sunday morning. This program includes congregational and meditation singing, melodies for mass texts, picking techniques, harmony, counterpoint, new music available, poetry, prayer, a lot of practice and a mass filled with musical worship. Guitarists and singers of all ages are invited.

The second program, called Musical Catechetics, will take place on Saturday only, beginning at 9 a.m. and ending at 3 p.m. This program will feature music as a technique in teaching religion to primary grade children. This program is geared to those involved in Religious Education at the early grade level.

Cost for the Weekend program, including two overnights and five meals, is $20. Cost for the one-day program on Saturday, including one meal, is $10.

Two Faces Of

Amy Ryan

1975 St. Leo College

Homecoming Queen

Philosophy Professor Asks: What Is A

By FR. HENERY KOREN C.S. Sp.
Professor of Philosophy
Guest Columnist

What Is A Catholic College?

In the strict sense of canon law (Church law), a Catholic school is one that is officially founded by the Church as an institution in which an exclusively Catholic staff teaches exclusively Catholic students and, in the case of an institution of higher learning, is directed by a president who has made his profession of faith before the local Catholic bishop. In the U.S.A. and many other parts of the world this rigorous view has never prevailed. At least as early as 1815, when Fr. John Moranville, C.S.Sp., opened the first Catholic school in Baltimore, it was at once open to students of all creeds. Only the old-style seminaries and pontifical colleges were Catholic in this strict sense. Obviously, Saint Leo College never qualified or intended to qualify as a Catholic College in the canon law sense. Today the Church cordially esteems Catholic schools "which contain large numbers of non-Catholic students" (Vat. Council Doc. p. 647).

Traditionally Catholic colleges and universities in the States were founded for two reasons:

..1. the danger of sectarian proselytism to which Catholic students would be exposed in Protestant schools;

...2. the danger of losing all faith in secular institutions because of the conflict that was assumed to exist between science and religion. This danger was very real as long as competency and limitations of both science and religion had not yet been sufficiently explored and demarcated. For example, as long as scientists assumed that the answers to all questions had to come "from the test tube", there seemed to be no room for God. And, on the other hand, as long as religious people looked on the Bible as a source of information about astronomy, biology, etc., science appeared to contradict religion. Against such a background, it was viewed as positively dangerous to send a son or daughter to a non-Catholic college or university.

Are Catholic Colleges Obsolete?

Today, however, this kind of mentality has become rather foreign to us. Most academic people are conscious of the limitations inherent in their specialty. The danger of intellectual "corruption" is far less than used to be feared in the past. And, apart from fundamentalists, neither Christians nor Jews look upon the Bible as a source of answers to astronomical or biological questions.

Given this new situation, does this mean that Catholic colleges and universities have now become obsolete and merely continue to function a little longer because they still happen to be there? Or are there still valid reasons in our time for their continued existence? What is a Catholic college today?

What Is A College?

This term is taken to mean here a liberal arts college, not a trade school, such as a "barber college." It is an institution of higher learning. As such, its primary function is the pursuit of knowledge and the communication of this knowledge to the students. This implies that the academic community of faculty and students may and must assume a critical attitude toward the achievements of the past, to what "we already know." All too often yesterday's "truth" has shown itself to be wrong or distorted by all kinds of tacit assumptions. And only heaven knows "what seeming nonsense of today will be tomorrow's demonstrated truth" (Whitehead). Academic freedom endeavors to safeguard this right to a critical attitude and the free pursuit of knowledge. Obviously, however, academic freedom does not give anyone the right to be irresponsible. In no realm is freedom to be confused with license. So far as I know, Saint Leo College's record with respect to academic freedom is excellent.

Graduates of a liberal arts college are supposed to be men and women of culture, people who have some understanding of the main fields of knowledge and values, over and above the area of their concentration. The high school graduate entering a college is not yet sufficiently mature to determine in complete freedom what is needed for this purpose. That's why a liberal arts college must have a basic studies program with a sufficient number of required courses to achieve the desired goal. One may question whether a single introductory course in five branches of learning satisfies this purpose.

What Is A Catholic College?

A college is not Catholic merely because most of its students come from Catholic families; it is not Catholic merely because all or most of its faculty members belong to the Catholic Church; it is not Catholic because the bishop, the trustees or president say so. It is Catholic if it 1) serves as a center for reflection on, and communication of, the theory behind the values for which Catholic Christianity stands and 2) fosters the practice of these values to the best of its abilities. This implies that a Catholic college should, ideally, have a strong division of theology or religious studies or, at least, one chair of theology (Vat. Council Doc. p. 649) to explore Catholic values, including not only religious truth but also moral truth flowing from the core of the Judeo-Christian principle of love for God showing itself in love for fellowmen.

Because a Catholic college is not purely a research institute, religious theory should also be communicated to its students. In my opinion, it is incompatible with the idea of a Catholic college to require four or six credits in physical education and none at all in religious studies.

Catholic Teaching

The people charged with teaching theology, however, are not simply instruments of the magisterium, the teaching authority of the Church, whose sole duty it is to echo "official" views like old-fashioned CCD teachers. Although the magisterium has the right and the duty to point out that certain views are incompatible with the faith, neither pope nor bishop can dial heaven when doubts arise or new issues present themselves. Competent theologians may and must work out diverse theologies, explore and criticize the hidden presuppositions of traditional — or new — views, expose past or present mistakes, and find new ways of expressing what it means to be a Christian. Like their colleagues in other disiplines, theologians enjoy freedom of thought and expression and should do so "courageously" (Vat. Council Doc., p. 270). If they go "off the track" their colleagues are most of the

As Catholic priests and-or religious connected with Sain College either because of our personal work or because we bel the Benedictine communities which, in thepublic eye and in th the College presents itself, are identified with the College special commitment to Christ and the Church does not allow remain silent any longer.

Saint Leo College, we are told, is now becoming a Catholic s not just in words but in deed. This news reaches us just whe College is openly violating some of the moral principles laid do Vatican Council II — namely, the active participation of genuine responsibility, a share in controlling the institutions govern jobs and working conditions, the right of freely fou unions without fear of reprisals, and the duty to keep si discussion going even when there is conflict.

Violation of these principles is unethical, immoral an Christian terms, a sin. We feel duty-bound openly to protest ag such violations by the Catholic institution of Saint Leo College we hope that the Benedictine communities which are connecte the College will corporately exercise whatever moral pressure can to correct this situation and to right the wrongs that have committed.

1. Patrick Nielsen O.S.B.
2. David Dwain, OSB
3. Andrew Metzger, O.S.B.
4. Joe Francis, OSB.
5. Michael D. Jaggard, OSB
6. James J. McPharlin
7. Br. Benet G. Tobin O.S.B.
8. Br. Matthew J. Gleason O.S.B.
9. ...
10. Brother Bernard OSB
11. Vincent Crawford, O.S.B.
12. Philip A. Hughes
13. Jerome Shamy, O
14. Father Bernard
15. Charles Luedeka
16. Robert Rittmeyer O.S.
17. Richard Lockner, O.S
18. Dan S. Hardin
19. Brother Bill Orosz
20. Brother Fidelis, O.
21. Fr. Ed Martinegan, O
22. Brother Patrick Co
23. Brother Joachim Ha
24. Brother Clarence Ri
25. David Sorenson
26. Henry Thien OSB

(Editor's Note: The following petition was circulated at S Abbey two weeks ago and was signed by virtually all the re members of the Abbey with the exception of those who sit board of trustees, Abbot Fr. Fidelis Dunlap O.S.B. and former Abbot Fr. Marion Bowman O.S.B. and those who could not b tacted due to absence).

Is The Tinkerville Trolley Going Straight

HARRY BAILEY
Guest Columnist

Once upon a bad time a bunch of Tinkers got the idea it would be nice to own a trolley. They had owned everything under the sun before, but never a trolley; it intrigued them. Besides, they argued, what fun it would be to parade their trolley before the admiring gaze of all the people. From time to time they could even gather all their friends together, outfit themselves in holiday regalia and celebrate with a mad ride on the trolley to the wild applause of the spectators along the way. Just the thought of it was enough to bring tears to their eyes and dreams of triumph into their heads. What a wonderful change it would be when they wearied of golf and bridge.

Now the bunch of Tinkers, although they knew nothing about the trolley business and had never ridden very far in one, had definite ideas about how a trolley should be run. They decided that whatever was good for the workmen on the line was bad for the successful operation of the trolley. Accordingly, they cut off all further funds for the workmen and waited patiently for time and inflation to render them good and quiet. Since it rendered them paupers the Tinkers had every reason to anticipate a most successful operation of the line.

About the same time the Tinkers discovered their dislike for workmen, they discovered an even greater aversion to conductors; they had a bad habit of harping on the fact that they knew how to run a trolley, and interfered constantly with Tinker policy. The Tinkers were sorely pressed and knew not which way to turn. Eventually, however, they took heart, labored mightily, and came up with a startling idea, which like the knowledge of God, was beyond human understanding. We'll hire a conductor who knows nothing about trolleys and has never had any experience whatever in running one. Talk about your brilliant ideas!

For a while the Tinkers celebrated wildly, but soon the laughter was replaced by gnashing of teeth and loud cries of anguish; one of the more astute among them, who had been known to come in when it rained, saw the awful obstacle in their plan overlooked before: there must be millions upon millions of people out there with the kind of qualifications they were looking for. How would they ever manage to select one. A funeral gloom spread to every corner of the room and it was even rumored later that one of the Tinkers wet his pants. It was not all fun and games this trolley business.

Their misery went on for what seemed an age when, like the sun peeping out from behind a dark cloud and flooding the world with light, the chief Tinker stepped forward and announced (impressibly, of course) that their suffering was for naught since he had already selected the new conductor and nothing remained but the formality of their approval. Beautitude once more descended on the assembly as though they had just learned of their election to heaven — or, better yet, had just foreclosed on a valuable piece of property.

Well,now, so impressed were the Tinkers with the unusual credentials of their new conductor that they decided (with not too much rib gauging by their chief) they would pay him the same salary as the conductor of the Pennsylvania Railroad. After the initial shock wore off, the trolley fraternity was evidently well-pleased for they greeted the news with roars of laughter. This the Tinkers accepted with due humility as a sound testament to the quality of their judgment. They paraded around like fowl, their skins like the gooses', impervious to abuses.

Since the Tinkers normally confused good with bad, in their view things got quickly better. Contributions to the Tinkerville Trolley Fund fell off, more and more passengers refused to stay on to the end of the line, and fewer and fewer passengers used the trolley at all. In general, it was a rosey picture, augmented by a chorus of discontent composed of undernourished workmen. In short, things were fine and progressing as quietly as a battle scene from Wagner. The Tinkers were ecstatic.

But the gods are nothing if not unpredictable. Who would have suspected trouble to come from such a quarter. Why it was enough to make the Tinke inword as well as deed. Sudc without any forewarning, seve passengers staged a revolt whi spread and got out of hand. In conductor, abetted and prodded Tinker chief, ran through choking the passenger leaders unceremoniously kicked a wo the trolley. So loud was the racket and so disturbed were t the tracks taht the authorities immediate desist order. Reluc conductor and the Tinker chie their grasp around the swollen the troublemakers, their finger finish what they had begun. It when one is right to learn that wrong. How they envied those of old who rode roughsho Inquisition. Besides, it was inc

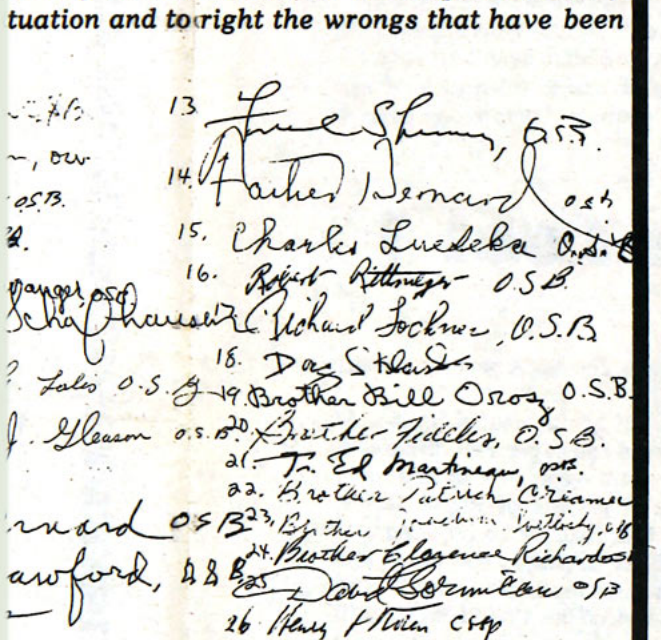
And that's not all it was. Pit Tinkers when the storm of pro over their heads. The Associat Protection of Passengers qu abuse charges, pointing indigna bruised throats of the victim finger marks that still showed

s: What Is A Catholic College?

ts and-or religious connected with Saint Leo se of our personal work or because we belong to munities which, in thepublic eye and in the way s itself, are identified with the College, our to Christ and the Church does not allow us to nger.

we are told, is now becoming a Catholic school t in deed. This news reaches us just when the ating some of the moral principles laid down by — namely, the active participation of all in y, a share in controlling the institutions which rking conditions, the right of freely founding of reprisals, and the duty to keep sincere n when there is conflict.

e principles is unethical, immoral and, in n. We feel duty-bound openly to protest against e Catholic institution of Saint Leo College. And edictine communities which are connected with rately exercise whatever moral pressure they tuation and to right the wrongs that have been



ne following petition was circulated at St. Leo go and was signed by virtually all the resident oey with the exception of those who sit on the bot Fr. Fidelis Dunlap O.S.B. and former owman O.S.B. and those who could not be con-ce).

time best equipped to take them to task. Here, again, Saint Leo's record is unblemished, to the best of my knowledge.

Theology and religion do not function in a vacuum and cannot start from zero but arise in a particular cultural setting; this is true not only for man's conception of God and religion but also for the moral values guiding the Christian way of life. - The understanding of what it means to be human plays a crucial role in understanding of what it means to be a Christian, both in theory and in practice. That's why theology cannot function in isolation from philosophy, and this is the reason why Catholic college have always placed much emphasis on philosophy. This emphasis is still valid today. Needless to say, this philosophy should not be just ivory tower speculation or purely historical, but concerned with the vital issues of today — issues to which physical science, psychology, sociology and other sciences of man can make important contributions. A strong philosophy program with an interdisciplinary approach is needed, therefore, in a Catholic college (Vat. Council Doc. pp. 270, 650).

Catholic Living

Moreover, dedication to the pursuit of knowledge, including religious and moral truth, cannot be equated with dedication to the pursuit of religious and moral living. The most knowledgeable theologian and moralist is not necessarily also religiously and morally top-ranking. Because being a Catholic is first and foremost a matter of adherence in practice to a way of life, the Catholic college cannot remain indifferent to the moral and religious formation of its students. While as a chemistry student I do not expect my chemistry professors to "preach" religions and moral valuesin their classes, it remains true that the living example of the entire academic community helps to create an atmosphere in which authentic religiousness and morality can grow more easily.

In addition to this lived example of the faculty, the Catholic college ought to provide also on a non-academic level an environment conducive to a Christian life. In other words, there must be carefully planned and comprehensive pastoral services by qualified personnel, who provide more than liturgical — old-style or new-style — services. Needless to say, these pastoral services should be geared to what today's students are and to the religious and moral needs they have. The existence on a college campus of religious communities of priests, monks and sisters obviously is an asset when these do not cut themselves off from involvement with students and faculty.

Catholic Corporate Responsibility

Man's nature is social, and the depth of this social dimension is an aspect that prior to World War II largely escaped the attention of theologians and moralists. We then lived still mostly in an era of individualism: religion meant primarily "saving one's soul" and morality was geared to answering questions about what I ought to do as an individual. One widely used four volume work on morality of that era contained exactly four pages about social morality. Since then we have become very conscious of the fact that the very structure of a group can contain a great deal of immorality and unethical procedures that may be perfectly legal (so-called "structural oppression"). For this reason Vatican Council II has placed great stress on the social aspects of morality, the corporate responsibility of institutions.

If a college wishes to call itself Catholic and escape the accusation of hypocrisy, it must show profound respect for the social moral rights of all who work and live there. Vatican Council II enumerates many of these basic human rights in its various documents. Among the rights relevant to a college are the "right to information about affairs which affect men individually or collectively" (p. 322) and "freedom of the press" (p. 325). How funds are spent in a college surely is a matter that affects the academic community. Attempts to keep such matters secret gives prima facie credence to the suspicion that something wrong is going on and needs to be covered up, although it may really be inspired only by the idea that "it is none of their business". Silencing the press by cutting off its funds or threatening its editors doesn't seem to show much respect for the basic rights of the students involved. It is not a way of helping them "acquire gradually a more mature sense of responsibility" and the meaning of "authentic freedom" (Vat. Counc. Doc. p. 639). What it does show is a failure to understand the indispensable function of criticism in society. All this, of course, doesn't mean that the press cannot be taken to task for irresponsible use of its freedom, slander, or sloppiness in checking the facts and invasion of privacy.

Other basic human rights, already discussed before in **The Independent Monarch**, are those of sharing in genuine responsibility in the academic enterprise, participation in controlling the institution on which jobs, working conditions, etc., depend, the right to form unions without fear of reprisal, and the duty to keep dialogue open even when a conflict arises.

Ecumenical Aspect

Let us finish on an ecumenical note. The question raised above was concerned with a Catholic college. Because today most Christians have become very much aware of the fact that what divides them is mostly far less important than what they have in common, the presence of non-Catholic faculty members and students on its campus is not a divisive element but fosters greater understanding and appreciation for what the various Churches can contribute to a better understanding and living of Christianity. The mighty Jewish contribution to Christian religion and morality is so obvious that it needs not be mentioned. From other religions, too, there is much to be learned. Marx, Nietzsche, Sartre, Merleau-Ponty and other atheists show that important contributions can also be made by non-religious humanism. The only point that needs to be raised with respect to them is: how many of them should be teaching in a Catholic college? I'd suggest that if they constitute the majority of the teaching staff, the college is in danger of losing its identity.

Is Saint Leo a Catholic College? Obviously a certain amount of grading is possible in evaluating whether a college is still a college and whether a Catholic college is still Catholic. The grades can go all the way from A+ to F-. I leave it to the reader to assign to Saint Leo the grade it deserves. Moreover, some aspects of a school may be excellent while others may be only fair or dismal failures.

Straight To Hell ?

same salary Pennsylvania ock wore off, vidently well-ne news with Tinkers ac- as a sound eir judgment. wl, their skins to abuses.

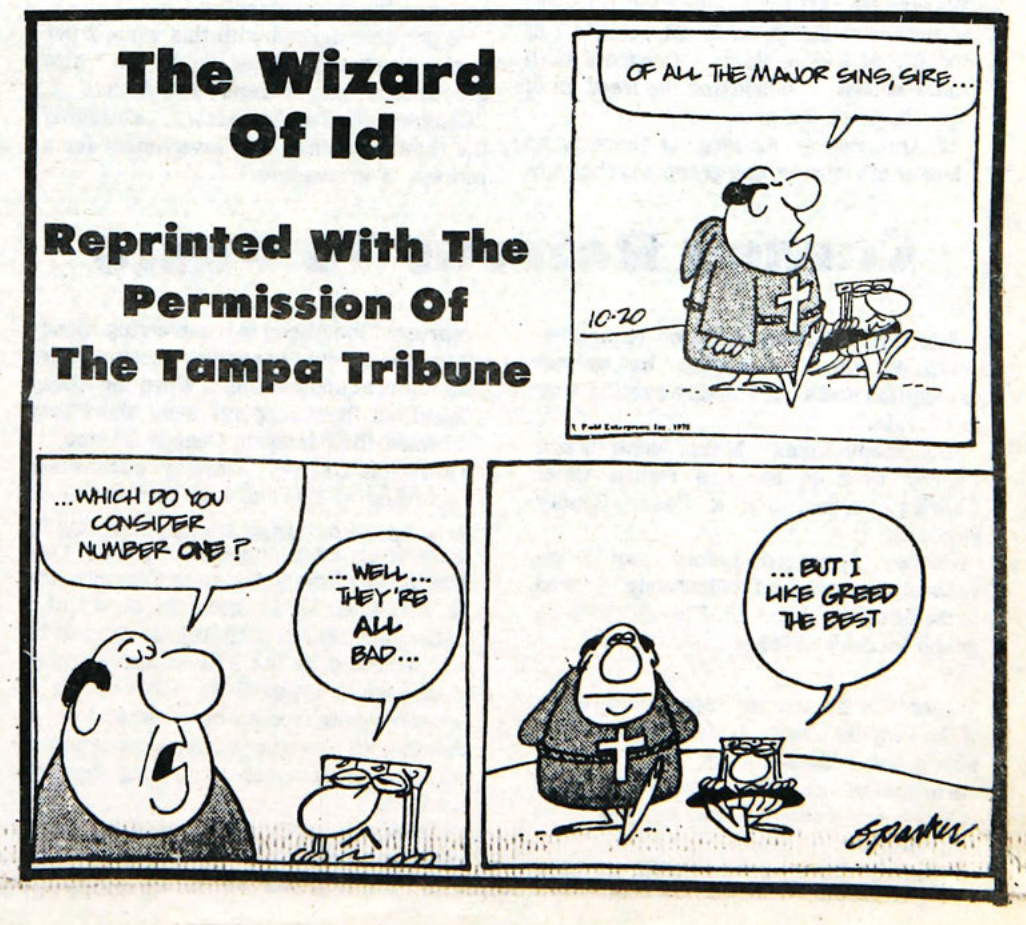
ally confused ew things got tions to the off, more and stay on to the r and fewer y at all. In re, augmented composed of n short, things as quietly as a . The Tinkers

g if not un- ave suspected a quarter. Why

it was enough to make the Tinkers atheists inword as well as deed. Suddenly, and without any forewarning, several of the passengers staged a revolt which quickly spread and got out of hand. In panic the conductor, abetted and prodded by the new Tinker chief, ran through the aisles choking the passenger leaders and even unceremoniously kicked a workman off the trolley. So loud was the resulting racket and so disturbed were those along the tracks taht the authorities issued an immediate desist order. Reluctantly the conductor and the Tinker chief loosened their grasp around the swollen throats of the troublemakers, their finger itching to finish what they had begun. It is not easy when one is right to learn that choking is wrong. How they envied those trolleymen of old who rode roughshod to the Inquisition. Besides, it was inconvenient!

And that's not all it was. Pity the poor Tinkers when the storm of protest broke over their heads. The Association for the Protection of Passengers quickly filed abuse charges, pointing indignantly to the bruised throats of the victims and the finger marks that still showed there. Incensed, too, were the injured workmen and the Workingham's League; both sought redress for grievious wrongs. So loud was the howl of outrage that it set the teeth of the poor Tinkers on edge. The conductor, terrified by the racket, took a vow of silence, and the chief Tinker, after a brief and unsuccessful foray into the realms of thought decided not to expose again so delicate and unvenerable a talent.

Well, things are quiet on the line these days, but it could be the quiet before the storm breaks in all its fury; it's hard to tell. Since the Tinkers have become furtive, one seldom catches a glimpse of them anymore. Liek exotic butterflies, they seem to avoid the detection of the curious. However, they have left in an odd corner of the trolley a legal dummy who respods imaginatively to all questions put to it: "No comment, no comment, no comment." Meanwhile, the trolley chugs along josling the passengers and worrying the trolleymen. There is talk of new routes in the air and one observer was heard to remark that the Tinkerville Trolley was going straight to hell, but that's pure conjecture.


The Wizard Of Id
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OF ALL THE MAJOR SINS, SIRE...
10-20
...WHICH DO YOU CONSIDER NUMBER ONE?
...WELL... THEY'RE ALL BAD...
...BUT I LIKE GREED THE BEST
Parker

Murderous Memories

By SARAH MULLIGAN

Quite sometime ago I knew someone like you, quiet and nice; I can just about see her sitting there. She never did much else but sit and rock and rock and knit. Or was it crocheting? Whatever it was, she did it quite a lot and was always giving the finished product to some poor deserving soul.

You know, your hair is as shiny as a sparkling stream, ; and your skin looks as smooth as a polished stone. I remember her that way, it's been so long I don't believe my memory serves me well. She was surely beautiful, or I never would have loved her so much.

May I touch your face, please, for a moment? It's like the skin of a peach, only warmer and much softer. I could never hurt anything so beautiful. I can remember being very angry with her at one time, she could make me very, very angry. But, I never harmed her, I couldn't bear to see her cry.

This sun feels so fine, I'd truly like to take off all of my clothes and roll about in the sunshine. Oh, don't worry yourself, not in front of a lady.

"You mustn't talk so loudly; You shouldn't run about indoors; Oh, please, never touch yourself 'down there'; Dear God, don't ever remove your trousers in front of a lady!" I can still hear her so clearly, as if it were yesterday. Jesus, she was such a nuisance.

For one time in my life I'd like to do just exactly what would please me at the time. I'd like to discard my manners and curse and drink and just scare some poor little lady half to death.

Why ma'am, your eyes have begun to bulge half out of your head. Please do trust the gentleman in me, I could never bear to see you cry.

The weather is so lovely this time of year, don't you agree? Song birds always seem to relax me so. I remember hearing her sing now and then, she could calm me so quickly with a song. Can you sing? O do try, for me. Ah yes, it's beautiful.

Beautiful day, beautiful song, and such a lovely lady. Days like these make the future look much brighter than the days past. The memories of her come creeping up on me so often these days. I would like to choke her — that old witch — kill her and all her rules, her musts and mustn'ts! I'd like to wring her long, silky neck; to witness the life leaving her beautiful face.

Oh, my dear, have I frightened you? You look simply horrified. She has long since been gone from this world, I had my chance but I left her for a natural disaster. She didn't deserve such a calm departure, mind you, but she always got her own way.

Shall we walk down by the river, lovely lady? It's so peaceful near the water, I would so much like to rid myself of her murderous memory. Come along dear, I won't harm you.

200 Years Later How Do The People Feel ?

GERARD MULLIGAN

Last week **The Independent Monarch** ran a survey asking questions pertaining to a citizens rights and responsibilities. In this time of America's "200th Birthday" we on the staff wanted to know how the community reacted to the causes of our original revolution.

Each of the questions on the survey had a direct relation to the Bill of Rights, the document that tried to secure democratic rights for the people of the country. We think you will enjoy the results.

..1. **Question** — The press should have the right to report any story it wants.

In the wake of Watergate it is surprising to look at these results. 50 per cent agreed and 50 per cent disagreed. Some people may have been scared off by the revelations that have come out of the Watergate Affair about the internal structure of our government. Article I of the Bill of Rights states, "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press . . ."

..2. **Question** — As long as there is no danger of violence, any group has the right to protest its point to the government, no matter how extreme.

71 per cent of those replying agreed and 29 per cent disagreed. The right to peacefully protest is also guaranteed in the first amendment, "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

..3. **Question** — If police suspect drugs or guns, they should be allowed to enter a house without a warrant.

92 per cent of those applying agreed while 8 per cent disagreed. Article Five of the Bill of Rights states that, "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause . . ."

..4. **Question** — Everyone has the right to criticize the government.

98 per cent agreed with this while 2 per cent disagreed. This right is also guaranteed to citizens in Article I, "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the right to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

..5. **Question** — The Government should be able to hold a secret trial if they believe it is necessary.

38 per cent agreed and 62 per cent disagreed. The Bill of Rights says the Government cannot hold a secret trial, Article VI, "In all criminal prosecution, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial."

..6. **Question** — The jury should have the power over judgment, not the judge.

72 per cent agreed and 28 per cent disagreed. Article VII states, "The right of trial by jury shall be preserved . . ."

..7. **Question** — If a man is found innocent of a serious crime and new evidence is found, he should be tried again.

38 per cent agreed and 62 per cent disagreed. The Bill of Rights states in Article VII, ". . . no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States . . ."

..8. **Question** — If a person is suspected of a serious crime the police are allowed to hold him indefinitely.

28 per cent agreed and 72 per cent disagreed. Article VIII of the Bill of Rights states, "Excessive bail shall not be required . . ."

..9. **Question** — The death penalty is cruel and unusual.

This question again brought back a 50 per cent agreed and 50 per cent disagreed. This question still seems to be up in the air. Article VIII of the Bill of Rights states, "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted." The Supreme Court of the United States still has not decided what is cruel and unusual punishment. A decision is scheduled to be made this year.

..10. **Question** — The possession of hand guns should be outlawed.

64 per cent agreed and 35 per cent disagreed. Over the years many people have construed that the Bill of Rights gives citizens the rights to bear arms. It does not. Article II of the Bill of Rights states, "A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." This gives the militia the right to bear arms.

Carney Returns To Pasco

John Peter Carney, accused embezzler of $250,000 from St. Leo Abbey, has waived extradition and as of Monday evening was in Florida.

A Hennepin County, Minn., judge turned Carney over to St. Leo Police Chief Charles Gordon, and a Pasco County Deputy.

Carney appeared before the judge without counsel and voluntarily waived extradition to come to Florida to face grand larceny charges.

Carney is the former executive director of the Pilgrim Center at the St. Leo Abbey where the Abbey claims, in a suit, he embezzeled at least $200,000. Other sources say Carney made away with at least $600,000.

Allegedly Carney used a rubber stamp to represent the Abbey in transferring money from one account to another account under his name at another bank. When the Abbey found out their accounts were short they directed their lawyer, George Dayton, to approach Carney. Carney confessed, according to Dayton, and said he would show up the following Monday morning to transfer all his holdings to the Abbey. That was the last time anyone saw Carney in the St. Leo area. He became the object of a nationwide search until August 18 when he was arrested by the FBI in Minneapolis, Minn., while applying for a job.

Carney was free on bond for at least a month until Governor Reubin Askew sent a warrant to Minneapolis asking for extradition.

Carney is now being held on local charges on a bond of $250,000.

Fired Professor Reaps $104,000

From President And Trustees

According to the New York Times, on April 30 of this year, a teacher at Brookdale Community College was awarded $104,000 in damages as a result of her being fired by the college president and its board of trustees.

The president and six of the college trustees, who were present at the vote to dismiss the teacher two days before she was to gain tenure, were ordered to pay Patricia Endress $10,000 each in punitive damages. Lawyers' fees and compensatory damages were also awarded to Ms. Endress, who was fired because of an editorial she wrote, accusing the board chairperson of a "conflict of interest" by having the college award a contract for teaching equipment to a company headed by the chairperson's nephew.

The judge stated, "Punitive damages are absolutely necessary to impress people in authority that an employe's constitutional rights cannot be infringed."

Ackerman Sees Challenge At St. Leo

By JOHN GALLAGHER

Dr. Robert L. Ackerman comes to Saint Leo as the vice president of Student Affairs from the University of Notre Dame where he served as the Director of Professional Staff Development. His undergraduate work was done at the University of Wisconsin in Social Science and Secondary Education. His masters degree is in Counseling and Guidance, while his doctorate is in Higher Education Administration.

Ackerman reported that the question most asked thus far at Saint Leo is, "Why would anyone leave Notre Dame to come here?" He says, "Notre Dame is a very special place," but, it's not going anywhere." The reason for this, Ackerman says, is it's too "tradition-bound.. It's very difficult for a relatively young professional to make an impact." But, St. Leo, he says, "is making its tradition each day."

Ackerman said during the first few weeks of school no one knew who he was. This he acknowledges, enabled him to find out what students here are really like. He said that his primary concern was that students here are more violent towards one another. He said there was a lack of brotherhood here, as well as a serious problem of alcohol abuse, which he states, "is the most abused drug I've seen since I've been here." Overall, he feels that in order for St. Leo to become a Christian college, people will have to care more for one another.

When asked if he thought there was a lack of moral leadership on the part of administrators here, he had no comment. He did say, however, that he feels Dr. Southard really cares about this place and he's not here just for monetary gain.

When asked what changes in student life he would push for, he said he was in favor of making the no drinking on campus regulations "more realistic than it presently is." He would like for the resident assistants to act as counselors against alcohol self-abuse.

Ackerman feels this is a good way of curbing the drinking problem. When asked why he wasn't taking a more active position on this and other issues, he said, "I have to fit myself into the system." He also said that he has to make a proper case for any possible future reforms.

When asked if his salary for the job was - the $17,500 of last year, Ackerman said, "The salary is a contract between myself and the institution." He did say that there was a minimal increase in pay from Notre Dame, but that it was offset by the cost of moving his family down here and into their new home.

He further said, "I'm not into the money kind of thing or I wouldn't be in education."

Charter Revision Considered For St. Leo

The St. Leo Town Commission will meet in a special workshop session to consider the proposed new town charter on October 27 at 7:30 p.m. The proposed charter does not make any major changes in the structure of the towns' government. Most of the changes in the charter are of a technical nature to bring the charter up to date with current state statutes.

The proposed charter does provide a new channel of citizen participation in a section allowing the voters to propose and seek reconsideration of ordinances through the filing of a petition with the signatures of 15 per cent of the registered voters in the last election.

Once a petition has been certified the town commission must adopt a proposed initiative ordinance within 60 days or repeal a referred ordinance within 30 days. Should the commission fail to act within the allotted time the proposed or referred ordinance must be submitted to a vote of the towns electors within 60 days of the petitions certification. The right to initiate or refer ordinances shall not extend to the budget, capital programs, salaries of town officials, and employees or the levy of taxes.

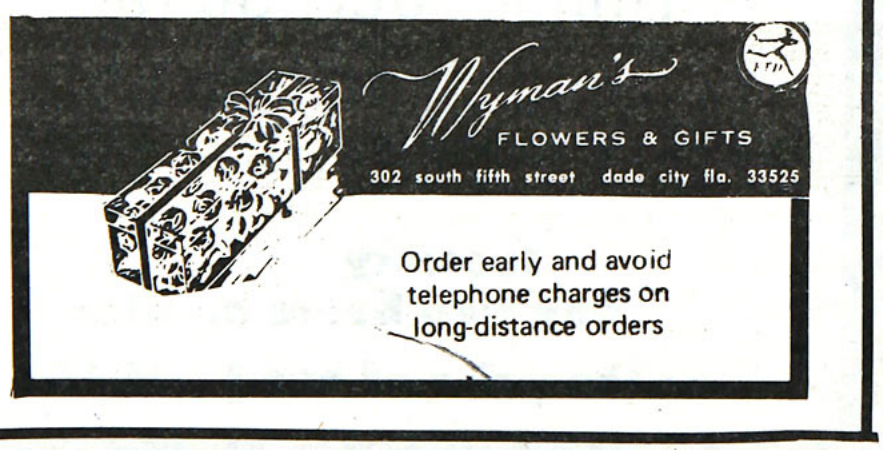
The proposed charter was completed in April of this year by a group of St. Leo College political science students in cooperation with Town Commissioner Greg Copeland, who was appointed by St. Leo Mayor, Sister Jerome Leavy, to work on the charter's revision.

The public is invited to the October 27 meeting, copies of the proposed charter are available from the town clerk at no charge. The proposed charter will be submitted to the voters in November following approval by the commission.

Indians Offer To Buy The Big Apple

The Tichican Indians, a small poor tribe along the Rio Grande River, have been reading about the troubles plaguing New York City. Well, they have decided to do their share, the Tichican Indians say they are willing to buy back Manhatten Island for $24 worth of trinkets, the same price that the white men first paid for that piece of land. There is one catch, when the residents of Manhatten move out for the Indians, they want the city folk to take all their buildings with them.

WANTED
Sports Writer
Call 588-2351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St. Leo Campus Report

Tuesday and Thursday 3:55 pm
with
Joy Shepherd
Director of Public Information
St. Leo College

Extended Local Newscasts

7am 8am

12 noon and 5pm

listen to the Miami Dolphins

Sunday at 4pm

Gophers Have Their Day

The Ninth Annual Rattlesnake Festival and International Gopher Race Saturday gave everyone that once-a-year feeling of what it's like to be in the big city. I'm glad it's only for one day.

Cars lined every street in town and an estimated 7,000 people came to San Antonio Park for a good time, good music, and a great day. 1,500 chickens were standing by to be barbecued and Uncle Sam showed up to lead the show.

Most of the regulars were not bothered when the weatherman predicted a 70 per cent chance of rain, and as weathermen's predictions go, it was sunny all day.

The festivities began when everyone gathered a little after eight on the corner of 52 and Curley St. to watch Lakeland Attorney Kingswood Sprott and student pilot Eddie Lamere, show us how flying began by taking off in their hot-air balloons. They were sent off with many oohs, ahhs, and a lot of "how will they land those things."

As for the competition, the largest rattlesnake was brought in by Jerry Taylor of Ridge Manor, who captured a 64-inch, six and three-fourths pound rattler. The Most Snakes Award went to San Antonio's Mike Youngman, who turned in two snakes.

Altogether 30 snakes were captured and turned into the Jaycees, who pay the hunters a bounty of $2 a foot.

This year's Gopher Races were not as keen as years past, rumors were flying the day before the festival that there was a local gopher shortage. None of the Gopher entries could better the 1970 score of 26.8 seconds. This year's winner was a repeat from 1973, entered by Richard Green of Tampa. His gopher "Sexy" recorded a winning time of 48.8 seconds to beat out the international fields.

The day was one to remember for all who attended, winners and losers. The crafts and music held the interests of all non-competitors, making for a well-rounded and enjoyable day for all.

(That could be questioned by Eddie Herrman).

HeatherMcMullen Enjoys Rattlesnake Roundup

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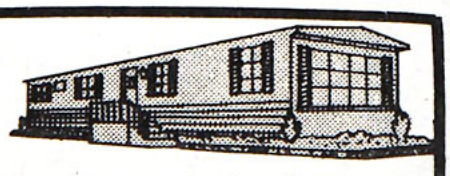

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guys $2.00
gals $1.50

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The Jerry Walker
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Thurs. Oct. 30 th
Foul Sounds II

Tuesday
any two beers or wine
for the price of one 11 to 12

FRIDAY OCTOBER 31st
Halloween Costume Party
1st prize one case of Heineken to both the best male and female costumes
free admission with costume
Jamacain Roots
bring your parents to the party